

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

THE INVIOABILITY OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS IS THE ONLY SECURITY TO PUBLIC LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1845.

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T. FOSTER,
G. BECKLEY, } Editors.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1845.

One Dollar a Year in Advance.

For the first time since we commenced the Signal, we are compelled, very unexpectedly, to issue a half sheet, in consequence of a failure by the paper maker to supply us. We sent to Detroit for a temporary supply of paper, but were unable to obtain any. Our subscribers must bear this disappointment with as much philosophy as possible. We shall take effectual measures to prevent such a result in future. Next week we shall be able to present a full sheet as usual, and bring up the news.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

This document is of great length; but it presents the several topics introduced in a clear and perspicuous light. Mr. Polk's flourishes about this great nation might better have been omitted. The position he assumes on the Oregon question will probably bring it to a termination. But it is rather doubtful whether the American people will be ready to go to war with England, in a year from this time, for the possession of a country, which will very shortly take care of itself, and become in fact, if not professedly, an independent nation.

In reference to the Post Office and the Navy, the position of Mr. Polk is just what might be expected from a Southern slaveholder. He repeats the old absurd notion, that the Post Office Department should be made to support itself, and intimates that old Cave Johnson has discovered a plan by which the requisite amount may be got out of the people, without nominally raising the rates to much extent. As every slaveholder in Congress voted against the present law, this hostility to it from an administration governed by the Slave Power, was expected. But the recommendation of a change before the law had been in force five months, looks rather illiberal. The law has not yet had a fair trial.

The Navy, Mr. Polk thinks, should not only be increased, but augmented in a manner "proportioned to the increased and increasing power of other nations." The Navy already costs more than six millions of dollars, annually, and as it is yet quite a little one compared with that of Britain. Shall we therefore build up one that will cost twelve, twenty-four, or fifty millions annually, because England has such an one? And shall our citizens be reduced to the condition of those of England, by grinding taxation, when the principal object of this increase is to make lucrative births for the sons of Southern slaveholders?

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

In his annual report, the Secretary of the Treasury, after giving the table of governmental receipts and expenditures, lays down the following propositions:

1. That no more money should be collected than is necessary for the wants of the government economically administered.
2. That no duty may be imposed on any article above the lowest rates which will yield the largest amount of revenue.
3. That below such rate discrimination may be made descending in the scale of duties, or for imperative reasons, the articles may be placed in the list of those free from all duty.
4. That the maximum revenue duty should be imposed on luxuries.
5. That all minimums and all specific duties should be abolished, and ad valorem duties substituted in their place, care being taken to guard against fraudulent invoices and under valuation, and to assess the duty upon the actual value.
6. That the duties shall be so imposed as to operate as equally as possible throughout the Union, discriminating neither for nor against any class or section.

No horizontal scale of duties is recommended, because such a scale would be a refusal to discriminate for revenue, and might sink that revenue below the wants of the Government.

The Secretary recommends the establishment of the Constitutional Treasury; the adoption of the Warehousing system; and the graduation and reduction of the price of the public lands, which have been subject to a private entry for a specified period.—*Free Press.*

NEW YORK.

The complete returns of the vote on Senators, stood thus:
Whig 153,875
Democratic, 154,385
Liberty, 14,965
Native, 10,182
The Whig vote fell from last year 78,607; the Democratic, 82,203; the Liberty, 847.

The conductors of the Jackson Patriot, (Dem.) in their last paper, represent that they are in jail in consequence of a statement respecting the management of Commissioner Comstock on the Railroad. Mr. Comstock has commenced a suit for a libel. The publishers, it appears, intend to make a justification of their statement.

CONSTITUTION OF TEXAS.

We have on hand a copy of the new Constitution of Texas, but have not had time to read it. An exchange paper has the following notice of it. It will be seen that the debtors who have fled to Texas, from other countries, intend to enjoy the "largest liberty" in their new abode.—Texas, rather than Michigan, may hereafter be justly denominated the "Paradise of Debtors."

"Duellists, either as principles or as seconds, after the adoption of this Constitution, are expressly excluded from all and every office."

Lotteries are absolutely forbidden. No divorce can be granted by the legislature. No Banking corporation, in any shape can be created. Neither can individuals issue paper money. Bank notes are forbidden in any and every form. A vote of two-thirds is required to create any private corporation, and the state is forbidden to be joint owner of any stock in such associations.

In relation to the rights of the wife over her property, the following benign, and we may likewise say, just provision was adopted: "All property, both real and personal, of the wife, owned or claimed by her before marriage, and that acquired afterwards by gift, devise, or descent, shall be her separate property."

But in our opinion the most important provision in the Texas constitution, and one which must render it marked above all other constitutions which have been adopted by the American states, is the incorporation of a clause largely limiting the power of the creditor over the debtor's property. Here, as in other states, the exemption law extends only to personal property. But the Texas constitution applies the same principle at once to real estate as well as to personal property.—The amount exempted is two hundred acres, including the homestead, or land in no case exceeding two thousand dollars in value. This renders it an exemption law to that amount. The debates show that this was incorporated to secure a home to the family of the debtor, independent of his recklessness or vice; as it is a prospective law, it is not unjust to creditors, because it deprives them of no right. When they credit, they will know that they can have no claim upon the farm of the debtor. If under these circumstances they think proper to trust him, they do it with their eyes open. This provision is evidently calculated to check all kinds of credit, and on this ground too, it was strongly urged."

The Detroit Advertiser discards the National Bank question from the issues of the Whig party. In reference to the warfare against the old U. S. Bank, it says:

"It was natural that the Whig party should have resisted such a war and unjustifiable proceeding, whether directed against a corporation or an individual. But we agree with the Journal that the effort might have been sooner abandoned with advantage, and at any rate that the Bank question should now be dismissed from our party controversies. We doubt not that both of our national banks have rendered important services to the country, nor even that one now would be useful both to the government and the people. But while such a mass of prejudice against it exists, it would be idle to attempt to charter one. The attempt would only serve to weaken its friends and advocates, without accomplishing any permanent good."

The Slaveholders, through Cave Johnson, are trying to get the old oppressive system of postage imposed on us. The report of the Postmaster General, recommends a change of the present rates to five cents for all distances under fifty miles, ten cents for all distances over fifty and under three hundred, and fifteen cents for all over three hundred for a single sheet or one-fourth of an ounce. These rates to be continued to the 30th of June, 1846, after which the highest rate shall be ten cents. Prepayment to be required in all cases, on new papers as well as on letters. Deputy Postmasters to have the franking privilege restored.

The deficiency in the revenue of the department, for the fiscal year, is estimated at a million and a quarter of dollars.

The GERMAN EDITOR against American newspapers is justly characterized by the United States Secretary of State, "as a measure which must be condemned by every liberal and enlightened man on both sides of the Atlantic."—*Free Press.*

What does the Free Press think of the edicts of certain American States, not only against "American newspapers," but against teaching native born Americans even to read!

The Detroit Evening Express, a daily and weekly, which paper, has deceased. Detroit is a great burial place of papers. Were a resurrection to take place, how numerous they would be!—This is the second daily that has died there during the present year.

The receipts of Wheat and Flour, at the tide-water, just before the closing of the Erie canal, amounted to 277,688 barrels in eight days!

A frightful collision took place lately on the Boston and Albany Railroad, by which both locomotives were smashed into a thousand pieces, and four cars entirely demolished. Four persons were badly injured. Not a passenger was hurt.

Geo. Brewster has left the editorial department of the Oakland Gazette, after nearly six months service.

Mr. Calhoun was elected without opposition Senator in Congress from South Carolina, in place of Mr. Huger, resigned.

The Chairman of the Committees in the U. S. House of Representatives on Post Offices, on Military Affairs, on Naval Affairs, and on the District of Columbia, are all slaveholders.

Mr. Packenham, the British minister at Washington, has been recalled. Various surmises are made in reference to the cause.

Hon. Mr. Chipman, of Michigan, had but eleven Northern votes to countenance him in his infamy of advocating the Gag Rule—and those were all Democrats!

Several new advertisements are necessarily deferred till next week.

Congressional.

Mr. Davis, of Indiana, was nominated for Speaker of the House by a Democratic Caucus, and was chosen at the first ballot, he receiving 120 votes. The whigs concentrated on Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, who received 72 votes.

On a motion to adopt the Rules of the last House, a debate sprung up on the One Hour rule; a long discussion ensued, in which Mr. Chipman, the new member from Michigan, distinguished himself by his vehement opposition to the rule. He objected strenuously to such a physical and mental straight-jacket. We rather suspect that he is one of those who most need such a regimen.

The motion to except the One Hour rule was rejected—yeas, 62; nays 143.

Mr. Chipman, of Michigan, moved to amend by adopting the rules of the first session of the last Congress only, under which abolition petitions could not be received. This was rejected by a vote of 84 to 121.

Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, with a view of getting rid of the difficulty, moved that the rules of the last Congress be adopted for the present, and that a select committee be appointed to report what alterations are necessary.

After some noisy proceedings, this amendment was agreed to.

In the Senate, the first bill introduced was by Mr. Crittenden, of Ky., for the purchase, by the United States, of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company—or, we presume, in reality, to give certain persons so much out of the National Treasury.

In the House, a memorial from citizens of Oregon was presented and laid on the table.

Dec. 3, the House elected Ritchie & Haiss printers, they receiving 123 votes, and Jesse E. Dow & Co. 69 votes.

In the Senate, Dec. 4, a motion to give the President of the Senate the power to appoint the Standing Committees, was discussed, and lost—ayes 20, nays 21.—No other business was done.

In the House, it was voted, 107 to 77, that the seats of the members should be determined by a lottery, the Clerk drawing for each member. This was done.—Through the courtesy of the members, Mr. Adams retained his seat.

With their usual hurry and despatch of business, Congress adjourned over from Thursday to Monday.

In the Senate, Dec. 8, Mr. Cameron presented a remonstrance from Pennsylvania against the admission of Texas as a slave state.

The Senate then adjourned to Tuesday to allow the dominant party time to caucus for committees and officers of the Senate.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

The news by the Cambria is 15 days later. At the date of the previous advices, there was a general expectation, founded on the failure of the potatoe crops, and the general scarcity on the Continent, that the British ports would be opened. But it is now decided that this will not take place.

The corn market continues to rise, and the averages to fall. The latter now stand for the week at 14s.; but the belief is gaining ground, that before the end of the year, with the advancing market, corn will be admitted at the lowest duty—a shilling per quarter. The inferior descriptions continue to keep down the averages, but only for a temporary period.

The cotton market partakes of the depression into which every description of business is for a time plunged. There is little doing, although, as compared with the inactivity of the previous fortnight, the market wears symptoms of animation. American wool continues to command attention in the English market, and is competing with the same article from the possessions in the Pacific. Towards the end of the present month a large sale will take place, 500 bags of which will be the produce of the United States. The revival of trade cannot fail to bring this article, which is becoming a formidable item in the exports from America, into general use and popularity.

The railway speculations in England having wholly exploded, the consequences are now severely felt. Disasters of all kinds, and frauds, are following the folly of these adventures.

The London Times has published a document relative to the railway interest which has excited much interest and a good deal of alarm. The document exhibits the astounding number of 1,263 projected companies, to carry out which will require nearly two-thirds of the National debt of England!

The Bank of England had advanced the rates of interest to 3½ per cent.

OREGON.

Dr. Elijah White, Sub-Agent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Oregon, arrived in St. Louis on the 22d of November, through in ninety days from Oregon City! He was accompanied by only three men, all claiming to be citizens of Willamette City. Dr. White is on his way to Washington city, the bearer of a memorial to Congress, the St. Louis Republican says, from all classes of citizens in Oregon—American, English, French and half-breeds—asking the extension of the authority of the government of the United States over that infant Territory.

Dr. W., left the beach of the Pacific on the 30th of July, and arrived in the colony about the 10th of August. The Legislature, then in session in Oregon city, officially requested him to bear a petition emanating from that body and unanimously signed by them—also by the Judge of the Territory and Executive Committee—to the Congress of the United States.—He left on the 16th of August. Dr. W., represents the Willamette Colony to be in a flourishing state, and is of opinion that Oregon, at no distant day, will rival many of the Atlantic States in agriculture, science and arts. The printing press and types for the first newspaper in Oregon was daily expected to arrive.

The Willamette colony numbers 8,000, and in a letter to the Republican, Dr. W. states that they are going forward most vigorously and prosperously, although some inconvenience is felt for the want of a circulating medium, and the establishment of proper commercial regulations. He represents the sober, industrious and intelligent portion of the colonists as greatly pleased with Oregon, and its prospects, soil, climate, &c.

Commercial.

ANN ARBOR, DEC. 19, 1845.

The weather this morning is very severe.—Nothing of moment is doing in the Wheat market. There is no settled price, and farmers are not eager to sell. All prices are talked of, from 81 to 94 cents.

Pork comes in pretty freely, and brings from 4 to 5 cents. Beef is from two to three cents. Butter is rather scarce. The best quality sells from 16 to 18½ cents.

General Intelligence.

FACTORY TRACTS.—The Lowell factory girls have at last gone the right way to work to secure an alteration of the laws and regulations of the Lowell factories. They are getting out a series of Factory Tracts, as they are called. They will do good. They will expose many shameful abuses. One of the by-laws of all the factory companies in Lowell is this:

"All persons entering the employment of the company are considered as engaged for twelve months, and those who leave sooner, or do not comply with these regulations, will not be entitled to a regular discharge."

The tyranny of such a regulation as this is easily conceived. It places the overseer of a factory on a level with the overseer of a plantation. The operative is at his mercy. The writer of the Tract states a case. One girl who had no friends in Lowell, and destitute of means, having incurred the ill will of the overseer, he had her name placed on the black list of every factory in the city, so that she should not obtain employment. But by giving her first and second name only, she succeeded in getting work.—This brute of an overseer learning it, exposed her real name and got her discharged. She had the courage to prosecute him, however, and the court awarded her damages to the tune of \$500. That sum will bring the rascal to his senses.—*Alb. Pat.*

ANOTHER BOUNDARY QUESTION.—The St. Louis Republic anticipates considerable trouble in settling the question of the boundary line between Missouri and Iowa. The latter State has undertaken to legislate over the disputed territory; and the grand jury of Davis county Iowa, has found bills of indictment against the sheriff of Schury county, Missouri, for attempting to serve a process within the line of boundary claimed by Iowa.

A Steam Factory is building in Portsmouth 204 feet long.

PATHEISM.—Mr. Sunderland's farewell lecture on Friday night was well attended, his experiments were all successful. We counted, at one time twelve individuals whom he had pathetized, or thrown into a somnolent state. A tooth was extracted from the jaw of one of his subjects, by Dr. Terry, of this city. The patient gave no indication of pain, and, we hesitated not to say suffered none. Before such evidence of the truth of pathetism, skepticism itself should be dumb. Some say that it is all done through the agency of the Devil. In the name of humanity, then, let him go ahead, for it is the first time that he has ever engaged in the melioration of human suffering.—*Ch. Freeman.*

GREAT YIELD.—Henry Jones, of Young's Prairie, Cass county, raised on one acre of ground this year, sixty one bushels and twenty-five pounds of wheat. This is the largest yield we have heard of in Western Michigan. A large number of fields in this section have yielded from 30 to 45 bushels to the acre this season.

Among the Whig candidates for Congress in Mississippi, are two very remarkable men—Stark, of Columbia, and Pat. Tompkins, of Vicksburg. The former was a stage driver until within six years.

He is now well off, and one of the most accomplished and eloquent men in the Union. While driving stage, he was filling his mind with knowledge. Tompkins, never saw the inside of a school house till he was 19. He was a carpenter and bricklayer, until he was 22. He then studied law, and is now as celebrated for his legal knowledge as for his stump eloquence.

PRISON BUSINESS.—The State Prison, or Penitentiary of Louisiana is easily managed, it would seem. The following paragraph, from the New Orleans Times, shows how:

"The Penitentiary at this place is leased for five years, to several gentlemen of Kentucky. They pay nothing to the State; they take all the material on hand from the State at a fair valuation, and retain the material they have on hand at the expiration of their lease. The State also loaned the lessees \$15,000, at 6 per cent interest, to enable them to make a beginning in the manufacture of bagging and rope. It is understood the system works well, and that it is quite profitable to the lessees. The most profitable branch carried on is the cotton factory, and it would be still more so, if the factory were enlarged sufficient to employ the entire force of the Penitentiary."

The Boston, "Daily American Eagle," the organ of nativism in the Bay State, has hung out its banner, with the following ticket for the next Presidency:

"For President,
"JOHN MCLEAN, of Ohio,
[Subject to the decision of the Native American National Convention, at Pittsburgh, in May 1847.]

Lose no time; be always employed in some, thing useful; put off all unnecessary action.

RECEIPTS OF THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

FOR THE PAST AND PRESENT WEEK.

Opposite each subscriber's name will be found the amount received, in cash or otherwise, with the number and date of the paper to which it pays.

H S Hamilton	1.00
J M Eaman	1.00 to 297 or Jan 2 1847
L Noble	2.00 to 224 or Oct 30 1845
J C Bird	1.00 to 291 or Nov 21 1845
W C Wilson	1.00 to 293 or Dec 7 1846
Joseph Root	1.00 " " "
J S Beach	1.00 " " "
A Mattoon	1.00 " " "
W Jacobs	1.00 " " "
C Freeman	1.00 " " "
W Bristol	1.00 " " "
M Kingsley	1.00 " " "
Isaac Davis	1.00 " " "
James Winters	1.30 " " "
N H Chittenden	1.00 to 290 or Nov 16 1846
D Waterman	1.00 to 293 or Dec 7 1846
E T Williams	2.50 to 382 or June 22 1848
H Crawford	1.00 to 290 or Nov 16 1846
J M Colcord	50 to 293 or June 18 1846
A W King	2.25 to 291 or Nov 23 1846
P B Dunning	1.00 to 294 or Dec 14 1846
E C Warner	1.00 to 294 or Dec 14 1846
W S Ellis	2.25 to 290 or Nov 30 1846
W P Williams	1.00 " " "
F Cowles	1.00 to 257 March 30 1846
Z Sykes	5.50 to 290 or Nov 30 1846
C A Lincoln	3.00 to 251 or Feb 16 1846
R Munger	88 to 257 or Mar 30 1846
F W Hatch	3.00
T C Bailey	35 to 256 or Mar 23 1846
J Coburn	2.25
J P Marsh	3.00 on account.
J P Marsh	1.00 to 291 or Nov 23 1846
Wm Legan	2.25
R May	3.25 to 291 or Nov 23 1846
S Hoyt	2.00
T C Bailey	1.50 to 290 or June 22 1846
J H Bushnell	1.00 to 294 or Dec 14 1846
H Willis	2.00
J Caldwell	4.25 to 292 or Nov 30 1846
John Van Arman	3.00
W Thompson	4.25 to 292 or Nov 30 1846
G Ingersoll	1.70 to 257 or Mar 30 1846
G Prindle	1.25 to 251 or Feb 16 1846
B Baker	2.00
J Knowles	2.44 owes \$1.00
C Hackett	2.20 to 241 all right.
John Maynard	1.00 to 294 or Dec 14 1846
H N Rounds	2.00
D H Peterson	1.00 to 294 or Oct 5 1846
James Daniels	3.00 to 293 or Nov 9 1846
C Cavallo	50 to 299 or Jun 22 1846
G Kellogg	5.11 to 263 or Apr 29 1845

MARRIED.

In this village, on the 15th instant, by E. Thomson, Esq. Mr. EDWARD T. LYON, of Scio, and Miss LOVINA ADAMS, of Freedom.

DIED.

In Cassville, Wisconsin Territory, on the 20th of Sept. last, JOHN PRATT, recently of Flint, Mich., in the 47th year of his age.

He has left a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. In the death of Mr. Pratt, the cause of human liberty has lost a staunch friend, and a bold and fearless advocate.

At Delta, Eaton Co., Mich., on the 23d of October, 1845, Mrs. SALLY INGRAM, wife of Deacon Erasmus Ingersoll, in the 53th year of her age. Her illness was short, and being bereft of reason, she was unable to express her views of death, but a life of usefulness affords much greater consolation to her friends than death-bed expressions could. Being one of the earliest inhabitants of Michigan, (having settled in Farmington, Oakland Co., in the spring of 1825,) when it was literally a wilderness, and being the mother of twelve children all of whom are still living, she had no ordinary share of cares and duties. These she performed in a christian manner; and living to see nearly all of her children comfortably settled in life, (the youngest now in his seventeenth year,) she quietly passed away as the candle goeth out.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

The following lines have been written by a member of the family, and are to be inserted upon her tomb.

Sweetly asleep! In Jesus sleep,
We now resign the mother dear,
And 'round thy grave we weep,
'Tis but affection's fondest tear.

We would not call thee back; O no,
Thy work is done; thy spirit free
From all its cares and griefs below,
We would prepare to follow thee.

CIRCULAR.

WASHINGTON CO. TREASURER'S OFFICE.

IT having been made the duty of the Treasurer of the different Counties throughout the State of Michigan, by the provisions of "An Act to provide more effectually for the completion, and disposition of fines, penalties, and forfeitures of recognizances," approved, March 12th, A. D. 1844.—To demand and receive all moneys which may be in the hands of the different officers mentioned in said act, and it having been represented at this office, that there is a large amount of money in the hands of different individuals in the County of Washtenaw, which should, in accordance with the provisions of the act aforesaid, be paid into this office, in anticipation of the distribution of such moneys to be made on the first day of March, A. D. 1846.

And also, believing that no officer would retain money, or make any use of the same, with a full understanding of the provisions of the act aforesaid, to the prejudice of the public, proper to publish in this manner the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 13th Sections of said act, relating particularly to such cases, which may be found on pages 120 and 121 of Session Laws of Michigan, 1844.

"Sec. 7. All sheriffs, county clerks, or other officers or persons, who now have in their hands, or may hereafter collect, or receive, any money, on fines or penalties imposed upon any person or persons, in any court of record in this state, or upon any recognizances in criminal proceedings, shall immediately pay over the same to the treasurer of the county where such fine or penalty was so imposed, which treasurer shall give his official receipt to such officer or person paying the same, for the amount so paid."

"Sec. 8. All justices of the peace, constables, marshals and other officers or persons, who have now in their hands, or may hereafter collect or receive any money on fines or penalties imposed upon any person or persons, by any justice of the peace, court of special sessions, or court martial in this state, shall immediately pay over the same, to the treasurer of the county where such fine or penalty was so imposed, which treasurer shall give his official receipt to such officer or person paying the same, for the amount so paid."

"Sec. 9. All money collected, or received on fines or penalties, or upon any recognizances in criminal proceedings, and paid to any county treasurer of this state, as herein provided, shall by such county treasurer, on or before the first day of March, in each and every year, be divided according to the number of organized townships in the county where such treasurer officially belongs, and an equal share thereof shall be paid over by such treasurer to the chairman of the board of school inspectors of each of such organized townships, who shall give his official receipt to the treasurer for the amount so paid."

"Sec. 10. All money paid over to, and received by, the chairman of the board of school inspectors in any township, in this state, shall be by such chairman appropriated to the purchase of such books and the necessary appendages for a township library, as a majority of the board of inspectors may direct; which library when established, shall be kept a township library, exclusively for the use of the inhabitants of the township, and shall be under such rules and regulations as the board of inspectors may from time to time deem necessary and proper to make for the protection and preservation of the books, and to secure such inhabitants in an equal and just use of the same."

"Sec. 11. If any public officer, or other individual, having collected or received any money or penalties of any kind whatsoever, on any fines or penalties contemplated by the provisions of this act, shall neglect or refuse to pay over such money or funds, so collected or received, on demand, to the proper county treasurer, such officer or individual so neglecting or refusing, shall forfeit and pay double the amount of such money or funds, which may be sued for and recovered, by action of debt in the name of the county treasurer, before any court having cognizance thereof, which amount so forfeited, when collected shall be divided and paid over by such treasurer as heretofore mentioned."

"Sec. 12. Any officer who shall hereafter collect or receive any money or funds of any kind on fines, penalties or recognizances, and shall convert such money or funds so collected, to his own use, or shall refuse to pay over the same as hereinbefore provided, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a term not more than three years, or by fine not more than two thousand dollars."

It is hoped that all persons now having in their hands money belonging to the LIBRARY FUND created and appropriated by the act aforesaid, will make immediate payment of the same at this office in obedience to the requirements of the provisions of the said act. And that the undersigned will not, (by a due performance of his duty,) be under the necessity of enforcing the Penal provisions of the aforesaid act.

O. W. MOORE,
County Treasurer.

FOUND.

ABOUT four weeks since, on the road between Detroit and Plymouth Corners, a Fur Muff. The owner of which he can have it by calling on
W. R. WALDRON.
Salem, Dec. 8, 1845. 3w-243

LAST CALL!

ALL those indebted to the late firm of J. A. Beckley & Co., for Wool Carding, Cloth Dressing or otherwise, by note or account are requested to call on or before the first day of January next and settle the same, or they will be left with a justice for collection.

MORE POLITE.

Those indebted to the firm of Sumner Hicks & Co., are respectfully requested to call and adjust their accounts without delay, as our wants are urgent, our call is imperative and those interested will govern themselves accordingly.

SUMNER HICKS & Co.
Ann Arbor, Dec. 20, 1845.

In Chancery.—1st Circuit.

George F. Porter, administrator of Oliver Kane, deceased, complainant, vs. Loren Mills, Elijah W. Morgan and William S. Maynard, defendants. By virtue of a decretal order issued out of the office of chancery of the State of Michigan, I shall expose to sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Village of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, on the 23d day of September next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of that day, the following described premises situate, to wit: "situate, lying and being in the town of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan: Beginning at the centre of Whites Road, so called, on the west line of section 29, in town two south of range six east; thence south on the line of the said section and on the line of section thirty-two, forty rods south of the south west corner of the said section; thence east at right angles with said section line thirty rods; thence north and parallel with said section line to the centre of said Whites Road.—Thence south seventy five degrees west in the centre of the said road to the place of beginning, containing thirty three acres and sixty five hundredths of an acre of land more or less."

GEO. DANFORTH,
Master in Chancery.